

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Just received.

NAVY BLUE CASHMERE HALF-HOSE.
BLACK CASHMERE HALF-HOSE.
FANCY STRIPED MERINO HALF-HOSE.FANCY RIBBED WOOL HALF-HOSE.
TAN LEATHER SHOES AND BOOTS.
DRESS SHOES.

COURT SHOES.

Also.

A large assortment of
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
TOBACCO POUCHES.BRIAR-WOOD PIPES, and all SMOKERS'
NECESSARIES.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LIMITED.

GOLD MEDALS SILVER MEDALS
By Appointment.

K U H N & C O.

HONGKONG YOKOHAMA.
(Established, 1869).

THE ORIENTAL FINE ART DEPOT.

Known as the Oldest and most reliable Estab-
lishment in the East.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1901.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS
IN STOCK.METALLIC AND PORCELAIN
WEAVERS AND CROSSERS.A SKILLED EUROPEAN STENOGRAPHER
SUPERINTENDS ALL WORKS.P.O. BOX 100, HONGKONG.
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travels. If China were she who would abolish export duties altogether, especially the tea duty, but so long as the duties remain they must be levied equally, whether the cargo passes through the Foreign or the Native Customs. The case shows the thoroughness of the fiscal system of the Chinese. In what other country in the world could one branch of the Customs Service be found endeavouring to understand another branch? The Chamber says they believe they are correct in stating that the Hoppo is an official connected with and appointed from the Imperial Palace at Peking, and it is the special function of this officer to collect revenue for court purposes. It would not be correct, however, to suppose that all the money collected by the Hoppo is applied to court purposes. The arrangement, as we understand, is that the Hoppo, in consideration of his appointment for a term of years, pays a lump sum to the Palace, and what he can make beyond that he retains for himself. The appointment is worked as part of the great squeeze system of China. Take away the Foreign Customs and the Hoppo would squeeze the people who had to pay duty, as we in Hongkong very well know from our blockade experience, but since the Foreign Customs are a factor to be reckoned with, and the Hoppo will take anything rather than nothing, he would take the Foreign Customs, thereby defrauding the general revenue of his Imperial master. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce say they "cannot refrain from directing attention to the fact that as apparent to the general Imperial revenues of China by the action of the Hoppo; for every concession made by that officer decreases the revenue that would otherwise be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs. It is therefore plain that the Chinese Government are themselves losers by the preferential taxation now levied by the Hoppo." This course is quite true, but the Hoppo would probably ask, what does it matter to him. His interest is to collect as much money as he can, and by any means that he can, without considering how other branches of revenue may be affected. It may seem a little peculiar at a first glance that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce should have to complain of the Hoppo for not collecting duty on a sufficient high scale, but as will be seen from the circumstances of the case, that officer's primary object is not to promote trade, but to cause such a diversion of it as shall fill his own pockets at the expense of foreign shipowners and the revenue of the Imperial Maritime Customs. He cannot be allowed, however, without protest, to infringe the strict letter of the Treaty, and a reference to these at once establishes the illegality of his action. The American Treaty of 1890 is the clearest on the point. By that agreement it is specially provided that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties are to be imposed in the case of United States vessels than are imposed in the case of Chinese vessels. The favoured nation clause makes this applicable to the vessels of all the other Treaty Powers, and Sir JOHN WALSHAM therefore has absolutely safe ground to go upon in demanding that no higher duty shall be levied on exports by foreign vessels from Canton than are paid on similar goods when exported by junk. The injury done to the river steamship owners by the preferential treatment accorded to junks is necessarily great. The tea carrying trade has been almost wholly diverted, and other descriptions of cargo are also affected, notably silk waste and rattan cane. Ocean steamers are likewise sufferers owing to the uncertainty attending the time of the junks' arrival in Hongkong. Thus cargo arriving too soon has to be stored and insured at the shipowner's expense, while if the junks are late the steamers are detained and have to incur the expense of sending steam launches to meet them and tow them down, and in several cases mail steamers have been compelled to leave without cargo for which space had been reserved but which had not arrived at the time of the vessel's departure. All this for the private benefit of a squeezing official. It would be infinitely satisfactory if the Imperial Government could be persuaded to place the Native Customs at Canton under the direction of Sir ROBERT HARRIS, but in the meantime it is to be hoped that Sir JOHN WALSHAM will take the necessary steps for at once putting an end to the preferential treatment at present accorded to junks.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 9.25 a.m. yesterday.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. O. steamer *Rebecca* left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., at 4.30 p.m., with the mail, and arrived at 10.30 a.m. today.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Co's steamer *Laertes* left Singapore yesterday morning and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

Two postal trios have lately arrived at Peking, we learn from the *Gazette*, having been sent by the Chinese Government to the Province to maintain postal communication between the different districts. They are under the supervision of the Chinese officials.

A New York telegram reads:—A Commission consisting of leading officials of the Chinese Government has been ordered to proceed to England to study the English Army, with a view to comparing it with the Chinese Army, and to see if the Chinese Army can be improved by adopting the English system. The Commission is to consist of 100,000 men, and is to be sent to England in three instalments. The first instalment is to consist of 30,000 men, and is to be sent to England in the first instalment. The second instalment is to consist of 30,000 men, and is to be sent to England in the second instalment. The third instalment is to consist of 40,000 men, and is to be sent to England in the third instalment.

The following items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 24th September:

The Admiralty have decided to refit the composite gun-boat *Ramirez*, 4,835 tons, 750-horse power, for a further term of foreign service. The *Ramirez* returned to Hongkong in July, 1900, after having been in service for seven years. She is again to be refitted for the same duty.

The will and two codicils (all dated 23, 1890) of Clara Clara Maria widow of Sir John Walsham, Bart., have been proved in the Probate Court at Hongkong. The will was made on the 23rd of July, 1900, and was proved on the 23rd of July, 1900. The will was made on the 23rd of July, 1900, and was proved on the 23rd of July, 1900. The will was made on the 23rd of July, 1900, and was proved on the 23rd of July, 1900.

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On the 24th inst. the *Plow*, *Plymouth*, and *Bygone* are to leave the China Station and be relieved by a cruiser, an arrangement which can scarcely be recommended to anyone who is familiar with the action and widespread ravages of the Chinese against the "foreign devils," when a gunboat at every throat is the only means of protection. The *Plow*, *Plymouth*, and *Bygone* are to leave the China Station and be relieved by a cruiser, an arrangement which can scarcely be recommended to anyone who is familiar with the action and widespread ravages of the Chinese against the "foreign devils," when a gunboat at every throat is the only means of protection.

News has just been received from the burning of the steamer *Teh-hing* at Haikow. No particulars are to hand as to whether there was any loss of life. The *Teh-hing* was the only steamer which was burnt on the 24th inst. The bulk of the vessel was burnt by Messrs. Muller and Co., and an almost new vessel constructed and christened the *Teh-hing*. It was under charter to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

A private letter from Chinkiang, says the *N. C. Daily News*, confirms the story that the army brought up by Mr. Maoh in the *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*. The letter says, "The *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*. The letter says, 'The *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*.'"

From the *Strait Times* we learn that a petition has been going the rounds and has been largely signed on behalf of Captain Maoh in the *Ching*. The letter says, "The *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*. The letter says, 'The *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*.'"

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—A Chinese boy, a Roman Catholic convert, in the employ of a foreigner, returning home, met one of his friends at the church and was talking to him. The boy was talking to him. The boy was talking to him. The boy was talking to him.

The *Ceylon Times* of the 24th September says:—The Battery of the 15th Artillery, which was sent to the Ceylon, has been despatched from India, and is expected to arrive here in the *Teles* to-morrow. The battery consists of ninety-eight men, and is under the command of Captain Maoh in the *Ching*. The letter says, "The *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*. The letter says, 'The *Ching* were ordered by the Chinese General of Shanghai to go to the relief of the *Ching*.'"

At the Police Court yesterday, *Teung Ahn* was fined \$2 or 10 days imprisonment for the unlawful possession of newly cut tea, which a police constable observed him carrying away. *Wong* was charged with *Wong Tung*, and was fined \$2 or 10 days imprisonment for the unlawful possession of newly cut tea, which a police constable observed him carrying away.

The following letter, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, 1891, and signed by the President and Secretary of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, has been addressed to Sir William Des Vaux, Bart., by the Chamber of Commerce, to express the hearty appreciation of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and to express the hearty appreciation of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and to express the hearty appreciation of the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The *Shen-poo* says:—Peking is again rising along the coast near Amoy, after having subsided a little upon the capture and execution of fourteen sea robbers in the spring. Three days ago the *Shen-poo* was at Amoy, and was at Amoy. The *Shen-poo* was at Amoy, and was at Amoy. The *Shen-poo* was at Amoy, and was at Amoy.

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Sir William Des Vaux, the ex-Governor of Hongkong, has arrived at Rooty Bay, where he will reside until he returns to Hongkong. He is accompanied by his family, and is accompanied by his family. He is accompanied by his family, and is accompanied by his family.

It is stated (says a naval newspaper) that the *Plow*, *Plymouth*, and *Bygone* are to leave the China Station and be relieved by a cruiser, an arrangement which can scarcely be recommended to anyone who is familiar with the action and widespread ravages of the Chinese against the "foreign devils," when a gunboat at every throat is the only means of protection.

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THE ACCIDENT AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Dispensary, Mr. W. Des Vaux, the ex-Governor of Hongkong, was killed by a falling box. The box was falling from the ceiling, and was falling from the ceiling. The box was falling from the ceiling, and was falling from the ceiling.

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we drew our books annually and have annual meetings. The first meeting of the year was held on the 24th inst. and

A quarter past four this morning the steamer "The O. B. S. N. Co." was seen by the Chief Officer of the "H. M. S. " and was followed by a party of five men, who were seen to be carrying a large box on their heads. The box was seen to be of a dark color and was of a rectangular shape. The men were seen to be walking in a line and were seen to be carrying the box in a steady manner. The box was seen to be of a dark color and was of a rectangular shape. The men were seen to be walking in a line and were seen to be carrying the box in a steady manner.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer "Cochin" from Havre left the 6th September, with the regular mail of the 4th, arrived here yesterday morning. The appended telegrams are taken from Cayton papers—

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE SCHOLARSHIP AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.
The management of the Imperial Institute announces that the scholars of the late Colonel Conolly of the Bengal Army have founded three scholarships in the study of modern oriental studies. The scholarships are to be awarded to students of the Imperial Institute who are qualified to study oriental languages.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.
The Committee of the Oriental Congress, which was formed at the Imperial Institute, has decided to hold the Congress in London, 1902. The Congress will be held in the Imperial Institute, and will be attended by scholars from all over the world.

THE NORTH-EAST MONASTERY EYE-ELECTION.
A keen contest is expected to be held in the North-East Monastery for the election of a new abbot. The contest is expected to be very close, and will be held in the monastery on the 10th of November.

THE SECOND PRODUCTION OF "LOHENGGRIN."
The second production of "Lohengrin" at the Opera House was a great success. The production was well received by the audience, and the performance was praised for its excellence.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTHERN SPAIN.
The floods in Southern Spain are still causing much damage. The water is still high, and is expected to continue to rise for some time. The damage to the crops and buildings is expected to be very great.

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COMPANY	FAIR	QUOTATIONS
Hongkong & Shanghai	112 1/2	112 1/2
China, Japan, & India	41 1/2	41 1/2
Do. New Issue	21 1/2	21 1/2
Do. Old Issue	21 1/2	21 1/2
China, Japan, & India	41 1/2	41 1/2
Do. New Issue	21 1/2	21 1/2
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Do. Old Issue	21 1/2	21 1/2

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	LAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	NO. OF DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Tolmon	Brit. str.	Jackson	Bartholomew & Swire	On 11th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Brit. str.	Brit. str.	Teece, R. H.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Brit. str.	Brit. str.	Glegg	Jarvis, Matheson & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Brit. str.	Brit. str.	Griffin	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Brit. str.	Brit. str.	Griffin	Melchers & Co.	On 24th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Brit. str.	Brit. str.	Griffin	Melchers & Co.	On 15th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Brit. str.	Brit. str.	Griffin	Melchers & Co.	On 15th inst.
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